

PREACHES AND DOCTRINE

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Last National Ill.

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public expenditure has already produced a
plentiful crop of public ills. It is one
of the causes of the increase in prices
now disturbing the people. This in-
crease follows in a suggestive way the
inflation of national and local budgets.
The average cost of the supplies that
must be bought for practically every
household has increased about 50 per
cent between 1895 and 1900.

High Cost of Living.

"During the past year, there has been a
marked lifting of the price level. Food-
stuffs cost from 10 to 20 per cent more
than last year. The same amount of
"Something of this is due to enormous
currency inflation. The total per capita in
the United States in 1896 was \$21.41, and
in 1900, it was \$33.61. Although popula-
tion had grown many millions in these
twelve years, the annual income of each
individual had increased by \$12.60 or
more than 60 per cent. The increase in
the total gold production of the world,
which rose from \$115,848,000 in 1890, to
\$212,700,000 in 1900, has been made
the basis for one form of credit issues aggregating a vast sum."

"The tariff is another contributing
cause. It is true that it can furnish but
a partial explanation. For to only a limited
extent can the rise in food prices be
affected or be traced to the tar-
iff."

"Combinations which are actually in
constraint of trade, which have monop-
lized their field and are either controlled
by a combination of management or a
secret agreement to maintain exorbitant
charges are partly responsible."

"Still more of the rise of prices is due
to the decline of agricultural products as
compared with the increase of popula-
tion. Decrease in the number of cattle
and swine is the chief factor."

"When due allowance has been made
for the effect of these forces that make
for dearer living, there still remains a
large unexplained balance," said Mr. Hill.
"The most important credit to the lavish
expenditure which has now grown to be a
national trait."

"Waste, idleness and rising wages, all
inter-related to one another now as cause
and now as effect, are, next to an over-
issue of irredeemable paper, the three
most powerful forces in the world to raise
prices."

Wage Problem Serious.

"Perhaps the greatest factor of all in
the price problem is the wage rates.
Everybody knows that labor cost is the
principal item in all forms of industry.
The wage rate has been rising steadily
since the recovery. To resist it is difficult
and may be dangerous."

"The effect of national waste of capital
is felt immediately in the added weight of
taxation. The taxes collected annually
from the railroads of the country have
increased by \$40,000,000 and by more than
\$100 per mile of track between 1900 and
1908."

"The modern theory that you can obnoxiously
tax the wealthy is just an obnoxious
theory in itself. It is obnoxious
not because wealth deserves special con-
sideration, but because capital is the
main spring of all industry and material
development."

"The saving feature of our situation is
that we are simple, and that the remedy
is not obscure. The ideal of intelligent
economy must be restored. Let the
rule be that every dollar unproductively
spent marks a crime against posterity
just as much as does the dissipation of
material resources. Expenditure must
be cut down all along the line."

"Credit everywhere should be conserved
by a sharp scrutiny of new bond issues.
The nation should reserve them for the
time of war. No state need ever borrow
again if it is wisely and honestly gov-
erned."

"Stop grafting, the offspring of public
extravagance, and the parent of civic de-
cay. Destroy the distinction between a high
standard of comfort on one side and vulgar ostentation
or criminal waste on the other; a
check on income wasting, debt creation
and credit inflation; these are the es-
sential features of a better organization."

"The reform is so great, so indispensable,
so linked to our moral as well as our material
progress that it would seem to appeal
to the heart and mind of every American
and will stimulate the desire
to make it a reality. We shall have won."

"Patriotism and self-interest strike hand-
in-hand for the protection of our home and
happiness from those most dangerous of
all enemies, the foes within our own borders."

IRISH OF NEW YORK HONOR PATRON SAINT

NEW YORK, March 17.—Irishmen of
New York in celebrating the anniversary
of St. Patrick's Day, the largest and
most elaborate of the day, for one of the most elaborate
celebrations in honor of Ireland's patron
saint that the city has witnessed.

Despite bad weather the streets along
the route of the parade were crowded
with the marchers, who numbered 10,000, and
the route of the parade was crowded
in front of St. Patrick's cathedral, where
the parades, 40,000 strong, passed
in review before Archbishop Farley, rep-
resentatives of the city government and
notables, many of whom were won.

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Historic Anniversary.

BOSTON, March 17.—Evacuation day,
the 134th anniversary of the departure of
12,000 British troops under General William
Howe, from the shores of Boston,
was celebrated elaborately in that
section of the city. A large military
and civic parade was the spectacular fea-
ture. Richmond Pearson Hobson, repre-
sentative in congress from Alabama, and
General Isaac R. Sherwood were guests
of honor.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

AMERICA leads the World
in pre-eminence in the su-
periority and skill of her dentists

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

has been prepared by an Amer-
ican dentist since 1866. It
cleanses, preserves and beauti-
fies the teeth and imparts purity
and fragrance to the breath.

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IMMENSE PROJECT HEARTILY INDORSED

Commercial Club Governors Are
Home From Excursion Into
Millard County.

VIEW UTAH'S GREATEST IRRIGATION PROPOSITION

Empire of 50,000 Acres of Arid
Lands to Be Reclaimed by
Sevier Company.

Utah's great reclamation project,
through which 50,000 acres in Millard
county are to be reclaimed by the
Sevier River Land and Water company,
will receive an unqualified endorsement
from the board of governors of the
Commercial club at the next meeting of
that body, and the men who are pro-
moting the enterprise have the moral
support of the biggest business organiza-
tions and many of the biggest busi-
ness and financial men of the state.

Expressed in terms of per capita out-
go, these charges, which are only part
of the cost of maintaining the federal
government, rose from \$4.75 in 1890
to \$6.39 in 1900 and to \$7.56 in 1908.

"It is always asserted, when the
truth is told and a demand for econ-
omy is made, that the development of
the country and its increase of wealth
have been so great as both to require
and justify enlarged outlay. The
apology is neither relevant nor true.
It is not necessary that expense in-
crease in the same ratio as growth.
But the growth of expenditure has so
far outrun the growth of the country
that the actual figures are almost in-
credible.

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expenditure has already produced a
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Plenty of Water.

The Sevier Land and Water company
has acquired its vast acreage through
selection of state lands and purchase
while the water supply has been ob-
tained by the appropriation of the
flood waters of the Sevier river, the pur-
chase of a half interest in the Sevier
bridge dam and the purchase of numer-
ous individual water rights. The com-
pany is now preparing to raise and re-
build the Sevier bridge dam to a height
sufficient to impound 235,000 acre-feet.

Lower down, the diverting dam in the
river is being constructed at the point
where the townsite of Lynndyl was
staked out, the eye unconsciously would
convey to the mind an image of a
thriving little city as the center of the
country. This little bit of prophecy was
made more real by the enthusiastic
statements of the soil experts, who
spoke with conviction as they described
the qualities of the soil.

Granary of Utah.

The Commercial club committee and
a few others who visited the tract
Wednesday went at the invitation of
Sevier River Land and Water company,
leaving Salt Lake Tuesday evening and
spending all day Wednesday on the
tract. No casual examination was thus,
although the time was limited, for the
party covered seventy-three miles in
automobiles in the day, penetrating almost
every part of the irregular tract,
forty miles long, and varying from one
mile to twenty miles in width, which
within the next few years is to be
transformed into a valley of sagebrush
into the granary of Utah. The trip
included an inspection of the canals for
the big canals and laterals to the reservoir
sites and a ride through the broad,
level valley of sage soil, only awaiting
the diversion of the flood waters of the
Sevier river to transform it into
valuable farm land. The return trip was
made across the higher bench lands,
which are classed by horticultural experts
as the equal of any fruit lands in
the entire west.

For the party of seventeen business
men, the trip was one of unalloyed pleasure
and diversion as well as one of the best possible demon-
strations of Utah's agricultural resources. The Salt
Lake men were hospitably entertained
by the officials of the land company and
of the Salt Lake Route and nothing
was lacking that would tend to make the
trip enjoyable from every point of view.

Gigantic Project.

After the automobile ride, the citizens
of Lynndyl gathered in the waiting
room of the station to meet Governor Spry and
the members of the delegation.

"The trip was planned as a sort of in-
formal reception, to afford an opportunity
for meeting the governor, but it is imme-
diately developed into one of the
most enthusiastic little 'booster' meetings
that Utah has ever seen.

What Others Say.

H. L. A. Culmer told of a trip to
Shoshone Falls, Idaho, a few years ago
where, on the site of what is now a
thriving city, there was only a single tent.
In describing the land, Dr. E. D. Ball, the
experiment farm expert of the Agricultural
college, talked interestingly of the
character of the soil, which he said, is second to none in the state,
and presenting a wide range, offers conditions
for the raising of any crop known in the state. In describing the land, Dr. Ball emphasized the statement
that the entire tract by no means should
be classed as all fruit land, although
many tracts are perfectly adapted for
fruits. He said that other sections per-
mit perfect qualifications for the raising
of hay, grain, sugar beets and vegetables
and, instead of specializing, the valley
would be self-supporting in every way
through its capabilities for the production
of all the products needed for a large and thriving community.

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Office Supply Co. est 2nd So.